## THEOMAHA DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Ber Pub-Habing company, being duly swern, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed Evening and Sunday Res printe ath of March, 1834, was as fol

Total

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\* Sunday. GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. rorn to before me and subscribed in my pres nce this 3d day of April, 1894. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public,

Now that the South Carolina dispensary act has been declared unconstitutional the qestion is, where does it leave the liquor traffic in that state?

So far as the number of cases heard and decided is concerned, the supreme court commissioners appear to be earning the money which was appropriated by the legislature for their salaries.

If Christ should come to Chicago he would be pelted with mud by the frenzied Chicago monopoly press and clubbed by the Chicago police because he hadn't money enough to pay for a night's lodging.

The Bee has no space or time to waste upon the brass-collared tin cans that are yelping and howling themselves hoarse at Lincoln and Council Bluffs. Everybody knows that they are barking for another railroad bone.

The army of the employed had no difficulty in securing a spokesman upon the floor of the senate to present their memorials protesting against the passage of the pending tariff bill. The army of the unemployed will have no more difficulty in finding friends in congress.

Eastern railroads are putting on new trains and fast trains for the accommodation of their patrons, while passengers in this part of the country are compelled to travel upon intermittent mixed trains. Isn't it about time to restore some of those trains which were taken off about a year ago?

Senator Teller upholds the income tax because, in his opinion, it will be no less easy to collect than the tax on personal property imposed by most of the state governments. nuse two different taxes are each inquisitorial, ineffective and obnoxious is no reason why we should be inflicted with both.

An injunction to prevent a priest from performing the functions of his office opens a new field for the activity of the courts. We shall expect soon to hear of the courts conducting religious exercises through duly appointed officers and issuing writs of mandamus to compel worshipers to attend

While the colleges are turning out doctors, lawyers, ministers and dentists galore, the promising and lucrative occupation of the professional receiver is not being given the attention which it deserves. A school that will fit young men to perform the duties of a receiver and undertake to secure positions for its graduates is the one institution of learning for which there is a crying demand.

The railroads refuse to make an excursion rate for the members of Kelly's army for fear they might be called to account for breaking the rules of the Western Passenger association. On other occasions, however, their respect for the rules of the Western Passenger association does not deter them from violating them without the slightest justification. It depends upon whose ox is

The people are patiently waiting for a decision from the supreme court of this state upon the constitutionality of the law requiring the state treasurer to invest the idle money in the school fund in interest-bearing state warrants. An adverse decision cannot make the law any more of a dead letter than it has been since its enactment, while a decision upholding the validity of the law may be the means of saving to the taxpayers a considerable sum which now goes to benefit private persons.

There are railroad organs, railroad editors and railroad preachers. They all worship at the same shrine and all sing the same old tune of abject subserviency to corporate greed and autocratic domination. No matter how stupid a blunder a railroad magnate may commit, however brutal a corporation lackey may act toward the impoverished, they always fawn and flatter and praise their masters and overseers. From the railroad press as well as from the railroad pulpit the anathemas rain down upon the heads of the Industrial army. In the eyes of these subsidized lickspittles of wealth and power poverty is a great crime and mendicancy an unpardonable sin.

In bringing in a verdict for damages against the state oil inspector, who passed inferior oil whose explosion resulted in se rious loss by fire, an Iowa jury sets a precedent that may have important bearings upon the state inspection of dangerous products. If an inspector is to be liable civilly for his inefficielcy or neglect in the performance of his duties he will have a powerful incentive given him to exercise every possible care. It in effect makes his certificate a guarantee against loss to any one who relies upon it. On the other hand, it is tiable to compel state inspectors to quit office poorer than when they entered. If such suits become common an inspectorship will not have its former attractions for office seekers.

AN EGREGIOUS BLUNDER.

During the past few days the railroad managers hereabouts and across the river, barring the Union Pacific officials, seem to have all lost their heads. Will anyhod connected with the Iowa railroads expm why they have abandoned their regular passenger traffic and mail service in and out of Council Bluffs? Will any rational man explain why the Milwaukee railroad destroyed its own tracks cast of Weston and forced its Nebraska-bound passengers to go by the way of Missouri Valley and Blair? Will anybody connected with the Burlington road furnish any excuse for the notice served on the mayor of Omaha and the commissioners of Douglas county that they were expected to protect the roadway and properties of that company from mob violence when there was not the remotest threat from any quarter

against the Burlington? The only rational interpretation of the singular conduct of the railway officials must be that there was a concerted plan to bring on a conflict with Kelly's army and the exasperated working people that would justify a call upon the regular army. If this is not the correct version, why was the Iowa militia brought to Council Bluffs before Kelly's army reached there? The rattroad managers certainly did not expect two companies of boy militia to overpower and disband 1,600 Pacific coast veterans, Manifestly the militia was simply to play the part of the boys that shoot darts into the bull in the arena to get the animal enraged and bring him face to face with a red-cloaked matador and his deadly blade. When the boys with their steel toothpicks had prodded some of Kelly's men then the call for regulars would have been in order.

Fortunately for the railroads and the country this plan of campaign flashed in the pan. A bloody conflict at Council Bluffs would have been the signal for violent outbreaks in every large city and might have precipitated a civil war.

It is simply incomprehensible that men charged with grave responsibilities, as are railroad officials, should commit such an egregious blunder. The move of Kelly's men by wagon train has averted the peril for the time being, and if his example is followed by other Industrial bodies there will be no further danger of collision between workingmen and the military.

FARM LABOR IN DEMAND.

Both in the east and in the northwest there is reported to be an active demand for farm workers which is not being met. An eastern paper says that in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and some other states of that section the demand for farm labor is much greater than the supply. In New York newly arrived immigrants who cannot speak a word of English are engaged gladly for farm service, while able-bodied Americans are vainly hunting work in the city. The farmers in portions of the northwest are also complaining that they cannot get sufficient help. Men are needed to begin the spring operations and few are to be had. Complaint of this kind is not uncommon in years of prosperity, when labor is everywhere well employed, but it seems almost incredible that it should be heard now with a vast army of men out of work and suffering more or less privation and hardship. Especially is it most strange that such a complaint should be heard in

the east, where the proportion of unemployed

labor is larger than elsewhere.

The explanation is probably to be found in the unattractiveness of farm life to most men who have been reared in a city and the exacting character of farm work. To one used to the life and bustle of the city the quiet and uneventful farm life has no charm, and when the requirement is that he must congenial work most men will endure extraordinary privation sooner than go on a farm. It is easy to say that a man needing work who would refuse an offer to do farm labor would be a fool and forfeit ell claim to sympathy, but the fact is that a great majority of men will do just this, and, moreover, will prefer the most menial employment in the city to going into the country to work. There is no more healthful labor than that on the farm, but it is hard, and particularly so to those who are not used to it, and then when it is done there is little to cheer the tired toiler. We can conceive of no other satisfactory explanation of the difficulty, under present conditions, which the farmers east and west find in obtaining the help they need. Of course if the farmers were able to secure all the labor they required at once the relief would only be temporary, but it would none the less be highly beneficial to all concerned.

REMOVALS FROM CLASSIFIED SERVICE. Whether or not the civil service law proects persons appointed under it against removal for political reasons is a question which the supreme court of the District of Columbia has been called upon to decide. Last August a clerk named Gaddis was dismissed from the classified service in the Treasury department and he now asks the court for a mandamus to compel Secretary Carlisle to reinstate him, on the ground that he was removed for political reasons, contrary to the civil service law. It appears that Gaddis entered the government service as the result of a civil service examination in 1884 and was several times promoted as the reward of faithful and efficient work. Finally he was detailed as an examiner under the Civil Service commission, where he showed ability that invited the hearty commendation of the commission. There had never been any question as to his efficiency and faithfulness, but he was known to be an ardent republican. The present register of the treasury, to whose office Gaddis belonged, had received information that when the republicans came into office in 1889 he had been active in helping to bring about that result, and for that reason it was proposed to dismiss him. According to affidavits Gaddis was informed by the register that if he would say he was a democrat he would be retained in office, though reduced

service statute does not give complete protection to those appointed under it from removal for political reasons it is of no value. because it is an easy matter to trump up a charge of political activity, as is alleged to have been done in the case of Gaddis, and with every change in the political character of the administration it would be possible to make wholesale dismissals for political reasons. Thus the law would fail of its prime purpose, which is to divorce a large part of the government service altogether from politics.

It is extremely probable that the case of Gaddis is but one of many similar in character that have happened under the present administration. It is not to be doubted that other removals from the classified service have been made solely for political reasons, though some other cause may have been alleged. Evasion of the law in this way is by no means difficult and it can be practiced by those having the power of removal without much risk, since those dropped from the service rarely take any steps for redress. If Gaddis shall be successful, however, in his demand for reinstatement persons removed hereafter for what they believe to be purely political reasons will demand the protection which the law is presumed to give.

ENGLAND AND SILVER. The attitude of England toward silver is regarded by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts as justifying steps by the United States looking to compelling the British government to change or modify its position. His proposition, submitted to the senate a few days ago, is that this country shall impose retaliatory and discriminating duties on imports from Great Britain and its colonies into the United States, until that country joins with this for the coinage of silver. Coming from so able and scholarly a man as the junior senator from Massachusetts, this is certainly a most remarkable proposition, and it need hardly be said that there is not the slightest probability of its adoption by congress. Such a game as Mr. Lodge proposes two can play at, and nothing can be more certain than that England would meet our policy of discrimination with something of a like character, which might be quite as damaging to our interests as the proposed policy would be to hers. A tariff war would inevitably result, and in such a conflict England would not be the sole loser. Just what course she would probably pursue cannot readily be foreseen, but that she would not submit to the discrimination suggested without some effort to retaliate is not to be doubted.

The United States could not afford to inaugurate an unfriendly contest of this kind in the interest of silver, assuming that it would result in forcing England to change its position toward the white metal. That country is our greatest customer. Threefourths of the wheat it imports comes from the United States; it takes most of our cotton, and it is a large buyer of our meats and other products. The English market is the best of all for American securities. In short, in all respects our trade with England is on a vastly larger scale than with any other country, and it would be profound folly to impair it by any such legislation as the Massachusetts senator proposes. As to sliver, there is reason to believe that the British government may be induced to modify its position without recourse to any policy of compulsion. There are signs of the growth of a more favorable sentiment tohave heretofore persistently refused to give it any recognition, and the conditions are of nature to promote this sentiment. England's financial and commercial relations with the silver standard countries will compel her sooner or later to give more friendly consideration to silver. The conference to be held in London early next month will in all probability produce a decided effect favorable to silver, and may prove to be the beginning of a powerful movement there in the interest of bimetallism.

WAGE EARNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS. In this connection it is proper to say that the present and prospective position of the Union Pacific is regarded by experts as discouraging. They state that business in a large majority of the territory traversed by the system is poor, that the out look for substantial improvement in traffic is doubtful, and that the recent order of the United States court compels it to pay wage scale to employes that is only justifled when the road is full of busin remunerative rates. It is further stated that it was the high ratio of operating expenses that made a receivership necessar

This is the way the Chicago correspondent of the New York Evening Post refers to the wage situation on the Union Pacific as compared with the situation on other western railroads. He further congratulates the officials of these other roads that they can combine to reduce the wages of their em ployes without being "hampered by orders of United States judges, who appear to think that employes should be paid wages disproportionate to the earnings of the road, and that the rights of bond and stock-

holders are of secondary consideration." The writer of this dispatch fails, how ever, to take into account certain matters which doubtless relieve the consciences of the Union Pacific employes from being bur dened by the accusation that they are re sponsible for the insolvency that has overtaken their employers. The Union Pacific never from the very first lived up to its obligations to the gov ernment, and it has been known all the time that it would not be able to pay the bonds secured by second mortgage to the government as they should mature. The road was therefore in practical insolvency long before there was any question as regards the wage schedule. It is true that the salaries of all the office men were cut last September in the hope, it was an nounced, that the economy thus effected would keep the property out of the hands of the receivers, and had there been any

violation of the law. Manifestly if the civil | was greater than that of the stockholder or bondholder, who in many instances had given no fair equivalent for his claim. In his view the existing wages are not disproportionate to the earnings. If the fixed expenses of the capital account were reduced to a fair return upon the actual value of the investment in the road the earnings, even in these dull times, would without difficulty meet the present operating expenses, pay interest and dividends and leave a wide field for the introduction of lower rates. The prospective position of the Union Pacific may be discouraging to railway experts, but it is discouraging because of the huge amount of outstanding bonds and stock for which there is nothing but a fictitious backing. If the receivers succeed in squeezing the water out of this inflated capitalization they can forego scaling down the wages of the employes.

> That little discourse indulged in by Judge Woolson when sentencing the bond investment swindlers on Tuesday last would have been a shock to the old-time common law judges from which they would with difficulty have recovered. The judge explained as one of his reasons for administering comparatively light sentences to the culprits that at the time they were committing their offenses the legal points involoved by the bond investment swindles had not yet been decided in court. Only after they had become involved in the undertaking was the first decision handed down authoritatively stamping the business as fraudulent and in the nature of a lottery. Therefore, according to Judge Woolson, these men could not be presumed to have known that they were violating the law. This is an interesting but novel doctrine. The old theory of the common law was that the law was always the same, although judicial interpretation might change. If one court reversed the decision of another court the latter had simply made a mistake in dealing out justice, which persisted one and the same from time immemorial. Not only was every offender presumed to know the law, but he was also presumed to know whether the courts had made mistakes in applying it, and it would have been rashness itself to attempt to excuse an act by appealing to one of these nistaken decisions that declared that act perfeetly legitimate. Judge Woolson's position demolishes the theory that every one is pre sumed to know when a court may go back on the precedents before it.

> When populist governors called out the militia in Colorado and Kansas on trivial provocations The Bee, in common with the republican press of the whole country, pronounced their action as ill-timed and illadvised. When a republican governor of Iowa calls out the militia before any resistance has been offered to the enforcement of law by civil authority we cannot consistently refrain from pronouncing his action as ill-timed and ill-advised. If our republican contemporaries want to be consistent they should either express their disapproval of the Iowa militia or keep still. They cannot make rational people believe that what is impolitic and improper on the part of a populist is right and proper when done by a republican.

Bismarck is of the opinion that there is o imminent danger of European war because the various European countries are too busy following new inventions in improved armaments to indulge in hostilities at the present time. We must, therefore, look upon the inventor of deadly instruments of war ward the white metal among those who as the most powerful factor in preserving peace. If he can only continue to launch new inventions of this kind upon the world, may be able to secure to us a state of perpetual peace. The inventor is the messenger of peace.

The Road to Salvation.

New York Sun. income tax and save the No surrender to socialism! Shaving Mutilated Coin.

A queer story comes from Savannah about the refusal of the mint officials in this city to redeem a slightly mutilated silver dollar at more than its bullion value. The coin was of full weight but had been slightly defaced in a 6r<sup>2</sup>. Superintendent Townsend, it is said, remitted only 43 cents as its value, the natural deduction from this ruling is that all worn silver coins now in circulation are worth only their weight as bullion. This would be the severest blow that silver as would be the severest blow that silver as money has yet received.

A Reactionary Party.

This latest of its reactionary exploits only serves to emphasize a general condition of its nature and its course as a political organization. It changes its principles and opinions with shameless facility, subordinating all considerations of honor, propriety and self-respect to the assumptions. and self-respect to the assumed necessities of political safety and success. Such a sarty is certainly not fitted to control the affairs of a great nation like the United States, and it will be relieved of that re-sponsibility by a tremendous majority at the next election.

Are They at War?

Are They at War?

Louisville Courier-Journal.

There is little prospect of the Great Northern strike resulting in a victory for the men. It will, however, show the power of the new organization as against the brotherhoods, and managers may be called upon to enter into agreements with its members, if it can be held together. Whether it shall wield such an influence over the railroad managers as the brotherhoods have done remains to be seen, but it is certain that with two organizations working against each other the railroads will ing against each other the railroads will be less subject to dictation by the trainmen.

Cleveland's Popularity on the Coast.

San Francisco Chronicie.

A procession of the unemployed passed through the streets a day or two ago with a banner on which was inscribed "Grover Cleveland is growing fatter, but the workingman is growing leaner." At a place of amusement in this city a minstrel joke, which is always received with applause, runs something like this: Bones asks Mr. Interlocutor why Grover Cleveland is as great a man as Washington or Lincoln. Of course he gives up the preposterous conundrum, whereupon Bones says Washington freed his countrymen, Lincoln freed the slaves and Cleveland has freed the laboring man from working. The guffaws which are called forth indicate pretty plainly that the point is well understood, and they also tell an observant person that the president's name is not one to conjure with in San Francisco. San Francisco Chronicle.

An Important Decision.

would keep the property out of the hands of the receivers, and had there been any reasonable assurance that that end could be impossible for him to belie his well known convictions, and soon after he was dismissed from the service by direction of Secretary Tarlisle.

This will prove an interesting test case, not alone to the thousands of clerks in the government classified service, but to everybody who feels concern regarding the value of the civil service law. The common understanding is that persons who enter the government service in pursuance of the requirements of that law are secure in their positions so long as they properly perform their duties. In the civil service examinations so long as they properly perform their duties. In the civil service examinations a question is asked regarding politics or religion, and the presumption is that when appointments are made from the clipible list there is no inquiry respecting the made, and this being so it seems entirely clear that no subsequent reference to the politics of a pipointees. It is undoubtedly the made, and this being so it seems entirely clear that no subsequent reference to the politics of a clerk in the classified service can properly be made, unless in the case of can properly be made, unless in the case of can properly be made, unless in the case of can properly be made, unless in the case of can properly be made, unless in the case of can properly be made, unless in the case of the Union Pacific due to the wage earner of the politics of a clerk in the classified service can properly be made, unless in the case of the Union Pacific due to the wage earner of the politics, which is a decided that the equity of the wage earner of the pression of the president that they do not have hesitated to attempt the effort that they do not have hesitated to attempt the effect that they do not have hesitated to attempt the expenditures for labor and personal services would have sufficient to do more than simply postpone the time time time president the pression

THE INDUSTRIAL "ARMIES."

Philadelphia Press: The Industrial army idea has ceased to be a joke. The "srmy of the unemployed" now on its way from Council Bluffs ought to be dis-persed among the farms of Iowa to cat three square meals a day and help the spring

Chicago Herald: The Coxeyites have been notably quiet and law-abiding. If Jackson had kept his hands off the Commonwealers would probably have been out of the state by this time. His interference has stirred up a turmoil, get the railroads into a bad humor, caused the citizens of Council Bluffs great expense and trouble, and kept Kelly's followers from pursuing their march. He ought to be proud of himself.

Chicago Record: It is probably true that f Coxey's "army" were twice its present size every man in it could have found work in abundance between Pittsburg and Philadelphia if the army were disposed to do it. What is true of Pennsylvania is true of the west,, and if the "army of the unemployed" now enroute from Omaha to Cal-cago had any desire to find work not one of its members would cross the Mississippl

Philadelphia Press: Those who are not of the various Industrial armies know full well there is no work in Washington for even 100 idle men, and what is more, they know that congress can and should do nothing under the circumstances. And yet the armies are allowed to move along just as if all, as well as themselves, were afflicted with the same delusions. People who play with fire should not wonder if they ge

Chicago Herald: General Kelly, command ing the western division of the Commonweal army, is, from all accounts, a sensible man. He is credited with good intentions and praiseworthy motives. He believes that the Coxey movement is for the best interests of country, and he is giving his time and his money to the cause. agree with him, but that is not to the purpose. Every man is entitled to his own pinion in this country.

Chicago Times: These are phenomena which merit thoughtful attention. A move ment which has enlisted such enthusiastic support from the class in American society which is just beginning to assert itself is no to be checked by shallow ridicule or apo-No good roads may pleptic epithets. f Coxey's propaganda, nor will the bond holders suffer for the present. As an impressive object lesson, however, the crusad s likely to have its effect on the thought of the people. Chicago Times: The band of marchers

known as Kelly's army affords good illustration of the esteem in which this movement is held by the people who held themselves ill-used by society as now organized. There are 1,600 men in the command, which is now encamped at Council Bluffs. In one day sixteen wagonloads and one carload of provisions were sent to the camp by sympa-thizers in Omaha. Ten thousand men gathered at a mass meeting which was to be addressed by the leader. At one meeting \$500 was raised by voluntary contribution of poor men to help along the cause.

Denver Republican: All the western railroads should follow the wise example of the Union Pacific and provide means of trans-portation for the members of the Industrial army who may desire to go east. By doing so they would remove an element of possi-ble danger to their own and other property. and at the same time help the indigent men who are in the west to reach the east. east ought to bear the burden of providing for these people, for eastern men sponsible for the depression in business which has led to the organization of the different branches of the Industrial army which are now endeavoring to get to Washington.

Chicago Record: After the armies led by Coxey, Jones, Kelly and Frye have "taken Washington," what then? Will the privates remain in the capital city, scatter through surrounding cities or return to their orig-inal starting point? It now looks as if several thousand of them would reach Washington, although the number is not nearly so large as was at one time expected. It will, however, be large enough to increase very materially the unemployed population of sev eral states of the east. Do the unemployed in the east, who apparently are welcoming these new recruits to their ranks, see in suc accession of numbers any brighter prospects for securing labor? If ten men are out of employment in any place will employment be more easily procured if the ten become twenty?

An Open Letter. Boston Advertiser.

then spoke up: "I know mam." "Well, what is a wag?" "A happy dog's tail,

An Open Letter.

Boston Advertiser.

Oh, congress, please congress, adjourn and go home: the knell of your party has struck. You said you would bring us to prosperous times, but you chiefly have brought us bad luck. Of all the hard times which our history knows, which the nation has ever passed through, the hardest are those that are still with us now and are traceable plainly to you. For eight weary months you have splustered and talked 'neath the castil's beautiful dome. So please give the pople a much-heeded rest.

Oh, congress, please congress, go home.
Oh, congress, please congress, adjourn and go home. Your "fences" are all broken down. They need much repairing and tinkering now, as the recent elections have shown. A republican wave has swept over the land from Washington state clear to Maine, and republicans say when November comes round they will sweep the whole country again, for the democrats now are as scarce as hens' teeth, wherever in scarching you roam. It is time that the fences were put in repair.

So congress, please congress, go home.

There are anger and gloom in the white house today as the president studies Hill's speech, and the cabinet weeps as it joins in the grief. There are sobs and a teardrop from each. In bleak Minnesota the democrats say that in congress the traitors do brood, while Governor Tillman remarks that he thinks Mr. Cleveland is really "no good," and while all this fighting goes merrily on, the cry oft repeated doth come from all the great nation, exasperate now:

"Oh, congress, please congress, go home."

The Wilson bill's threats, like huge burfrom all the great nation, exasperate now;
"Oh, congress, please congress, go home."
The Wilson bill's threats, like huge burdens of lead, on all of our industries rest;
depression has seized on the mills of the
east and clutches the farmer out west. And
yet if that bill were but laid on the shelf
and congress were safely adjourned, prosperity bright would burst out in full bloom
and each mill-wheel at work would be
turned. So the cry rushes on from the east
to the west like a tidal wave seething in
foam, and the whole country joins in the
angry request: angry request:
"Oh, congress, why don't you go home?"

Slight Differences in Czarism.

Philadelphia Ledger.

The democrats of the house will, of course, have to suffer some ridicule for having adopted a rule to count a quorum, after they had denounced Speaker Reed's similar rule as unconstitutional and revolutionary. The best they can do about it is to adopt Benedick's playful defense for a change of opinion: "But doth not the appetite alter? A man loves the meat in his youth that he cannot endure in his age. Shall quips and sentences and these paper bullets of the brain awe a man from the career of his humor? No!" There is, moreover, an important difference between Philadelphia Ledger. the career of his humor? No!" There is, moreover, an important difference between this rule and that of the Fifty-first congress. Under the former rule the speaker counted a quorum in the most arbitrary fashion; under the democratic rule representatives of the two sides to any question will report to the speaker the names of members present but not voting; the list will be read, and the members will be required to either vote, answer present, or be recorded as present. While in its essential feature, that of counting a quorum, it is like the Reed rule, it is put in better form, and does not make the speaker a czar.

A Fugitive Pirate.

A Fugitive Pirate.

New York Tribune.

For despicable cowardice Admiral Mello of Brazil holds an evil pre-eminence. If he is captured by the government forces, condemned to death by court martial and shot promptly, the general verdict of the civilized world will be, "Served him right." He has displayed almost all the bad qualities that can be displayed by a rebel against a constituted authority. He has brought about a great deal of bloodshed and suffering without any reasonable excuse, has interfered with commerce and trade, has caused an enormous amount of mischlef, while constantly betraying qualities the most contemptible and dastardly. If he is put to death, as he richly deserves to be, the world will be well rid of him. Practically, he has been only a pirate.

Willing to Compromise KANSAS CITY, April 22.-Judge Copenhaver arrived here yesterday and volun-tarily went to the county jail, to remain until he is discharged by the circuit court on the charge of contempt for refusal to levy a tax to pay the St. Clair county bonds of the paper Neosho railway. Judge Copenhaver is willing to accept the com-promise offered by Circuit Judge Philips, to vote 50 per cent of the bonds. PEOPLE AND THINGS

Council Bluffs evinces a firm and unyielding contempt for the Mother Hubbard style. Ex-Senstor Ingails is about to translate. statesman out of a job into a father-in-

There are \$15,000,000 in gold lying idle in the banks of San Francisco becaus bankers can find no way to invest it safely. Strange happenings crowd the passing Here is the governor of lowa going to the deaf mute institute for a "sound

The fact that little Ruth Cleveland dresses n red is regarded in certain quarters as proof of the denieralizing effect of the

Having emitted a hoarse growl at the gray hairs of Jerry Wilson, the Lexington cate of Sarah Guess morals folded his tent and silently Stoll away. The collapse of Mark Twain's publishing house promptly followed the discovery that

his jumping frog story was a warmed-over edition of an Athenian incident 2,000 years Colonel Watterson's paper says the passof the Wilson bill will be a gold brick

swindle on the people. Samosets, awake! Another trumpet blast against "treason" is Mrs. E. R. Pulliam of Fort Scott is the

only city treasurer of the gentler sex in Kansas. She has been suspended, as her ac-counts are \$1,300 short. Who says women eren't fitted for municipal office? The oldest surviving soldier of the civil war, it is believed, is Rudolph Kelker, born December 1, 1803, and enlisted in the Fifth ennslyvania regiment at Pittsburg

gust, 1861. He is living in Evans City, Butler There is nothing strange in the fact that English princess placed an order for a pair of shoes in Haverbill. Princes and princesses follow the fashion set by sovereigns, and Massachusetts has supplied

much of the footwear of American soverdigns for years. Springfield, Bon Homme county, boasts of the largest mayor in South Dakota in the person of John Brown, who weights about 335 pounds, but Tyndall, in the same ounty, claims to have the oldest man and the smallest baby. The former, Mr. Mc-Donald, is 107 years old, and the latter, a daughter born to Mr. and Mrs. E. Z. Al-bright on Saturday last, weighing when dressed but two and one-half pounds.

At a dinner to be given by the Union league of Philadelphia on General Grant's birthday, next Friday, the following persons will respond to toasts: "The President— Grant as President," General Charles F. Manderson of Nebraska; "Personal Recolections of Grant," General Horace Porter; The Army-Grant from Cadet to General General Schofield or General Sickles; "The Navy-Grant's Efficient Ally in All His Campalgns," Rear Admiral Gherardi, "Grant at Appomattox," General John B. Gordon of Georgia; "Grant as an Author," St. Clair McKelway, "Brooklyn Eagle."

A mummified stiff was uncovered in the Egyptian catacombs recently. Beneath the wrappings of woe was found an order for a liberal planting of electric lights, doubta liberal planting of election day. Nothing less on the eve of election day. Nothing was found to show that the was complied with, but it be inferred the deal was sai consummated. torily The discovery is an instructive revelation of the manner in which the ancients kept their seeled for number one, and handed down through uncounted centuries examples of thrift which moderns carefully emulate,

PRATTLE OF THE YOUNGSTERS.

His Mother-You ought to feel ashamed of ourself, fighting little Johnny Naybors. 'ommy-1 do, mamma; he licked me. Visitor-What makes your father look so nelancholy? Small Boy-'Cause ma told him he's got to go to our church fair tonight. Mamma (as she is serving the ple at table.) -What is an improper fraction, Johnny? Johnny-Anything less than a quarter, mamma.

Mamma-Robbie, why is it that you always quarrel with the little girl next door? Robbie-'Cause she won't ever hit a fellow like boys do.

Little Willie-My sister is awful mad at you, because she had to get four new dresses this spring. Featherstone-What have I to do with it? Little Willie-She says if you had only proposed she wouldn't have had to. Philosopher-It is a little singular that nearly all of these anarchists are men of

some education. Not one is really ignorant. All went to school. Small Boy-I guess mebby they learned to make bomba so's to throw them at the men's wot wrote the rithmetics .-Fair Girl-I am sure papa would not object to you, but I am afraid mamma will. She says your family have deprayed tastes,

Rich Grocer's Son-Good gracious! Where did she get that idea? Fair Girl-I think she judges by the butter that your father used to recommend as good. The little girl who recites was practicing. She had got through "Under a Spreading

She had got through "Under a spreading Chestnut Tree the Village Smithy Stands," when her brother interrupted with "That's the place for it to stand," "Why?" asked the little girl. "Because it's the biggest chestnut in the whole reader.' They had been talking about the different ccupations of men and of men in genera when the teacher asked the head of the class if he knew what a wag was. Failing to give a satisfactory answer, the little boy

mam," said the boy promptly.

THE LODGE IDEAL.

Courier-Journal: Mr. Lodge's plan to force Great Britain to adopt a financial solicy to suit us by levying retaliatory ariffs against her is what the Hon. Sock-ens Simpson, not being a "scholar in poli-les," might characterize as both a corker and a beaut. It is such awe-inspiring hemes of statesmanship as this that make e people wish that their "schola litics" were that "Lodge in some lderness" for which the poet sighed. Indianapolis Journal: The proposition of senator Lodge of Massachusetts to double he duties of any tariff bill which may be assed and to impose a duty of 35 per cent of valorem upon all free goods imported rom Great Britain until that country will take part in an international agreement for the free coinage of silver is the most sensible and would prove the most effective measure to compet the use of silver as legal tender money throughout the world that could be devised.

that could be devised.

Globe-Democrat: Senator Lodge's proposition, by means of retaliatory duties, to buildoze England into an agreement to open her mints to silver is bad sense and bad politics. The tariff and the coinage are so distinct the one from the other that an attempt to mix them up is sure to call out opposition from both sides on each question. If action on one of these issues should be made dependent on action on the other, great embarrassment, confusion and harm to the country would result. England's consent to an international remonelization of silver would be a grand thing for the United States, but it cannot be obtained in this way. obtained in this way.

THE COMICAL CONTINGENT.

Hallo: "I suppose you are in deep mourning for your wealthy uncle?" "Yes; I've bought a black pocketbook."

Inter Ocean: Wife-Anything new in the sermon this morning? Husband-I guess there must have been; I didn't get to sleep until it was half over.

Indianapolis Journal: Miss Painter-Colonel, I suppose the smell of powder makes ou uneasy, Colonel—Not at all. Pray lon't move on my acount. I don't mind it

Philadelphia Record: A book agent at-tempted to sell a Frankford politician an encyclopedia, "Cyclopedia," exclaimed the Frankford man, "No! don't want it. Wouldn't have time to ride it."

Washington Star: "No," sobbed the pretty girl, "Harold and I never speak now. And it is all through the nachtinations of that deceitful Sallie Slimmins," "Why, what did she do?" "She persuaded us to join the same church choir."

Chicago Tribune: "Papa," asked Tommy Goodman, "who was Cain's wife?" "Caroline," said the Rev. Dr. Goodman, after an ominous pause, addressing his wife, "will you please hand me my heaviest slipper and leave the room? There is going to be a trial for heresy right here and now."

Indianapolis Journal: "I wonder what makes Higby so unpopular?"
"I give it up, but it is a fact. Why, that man is so disliked that he can't even get a bite when he goes fishing."

Fate Field's Washington: May-Why did you call that young widow a daisy? Frank-Because one could so readily as-sociate her with weeds. New York Herald: Carson-Seeing is be-

lieving. Volkes-Nonsense. I see Wetherell every day and I wouldn't believe him on onth. Philadelphia Record: Young Doctor-

Here I've had my shingle out two weeks, and not a case yet. I've been sitting here like patience on a monument.

Friend-Never mind; you will eventually get a chance to put the monuments on the patients. OVERWHELMED. Washington Star.

'Tis in the spring a man sits down to read the almanna;
Tis in the spring a man sits down to read
the almanna;
Tis in the spring he puts himself upon
the mental rack;
Tis then he turns with terror into his
case to look.
He finds himself possessed of all the symptoms in the book.

The Twilight of the Demigods.

New York Sun.
There is beautiful simplicity, touching oathos, and a serene unconsciousness of he humorous in this question which Mr. Everett P. Wheeler addresses to the Everett P. Wheeler addresses to the American public through the Times:

"For a while the president-elect seemed a demigod, supported by a victorious, united and overwhelming majority. How comes t that this enthusiasm has cooled?"

The question can be answered in a hundred different ways, and yet each answer will be strictly true and quite satisfactory. will be strictly true and quite satisfactory.
One answer ought to be enough for Mr.
Everett P. Wheeler, and it shall be framed
in the language of the earthly:
The demigod business is now played out in American politics,

> A Patriot's Previousness Boston Globe.

If Paul Revere had only waited until now he might have gone out a good part of the way on an electric car.

A BACHELOR GIRL.

BROWNING, KING & CO.

## CHANGES.

When the weather changes, perhaps then you will change your suit and if you happen to be short on change you will find our ten dollar suits never change color and after you have worn one awhile you will change your notion about tailor-shops being the only place on earth where tailor-made suits are sold. Times have changed so much in the last few years that it is no longer the only proper thing to wear tailor-shop clothes and have a tailor's bill to pay. We are showing one of the finest lines of spring suits and overcoats, for boys and men, ever prduced, and we can heartily recommend an exchange of some of your loose change for a change of apparel.

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